THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

WEEKLY.

VOLUME 6—NO. 19. WHOLE NO. 269.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work wil be paid for on delivery.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks,
September 25, 1854.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. , at navy yard," (name the class or classes and the yard,) will be received at this office for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards the materials and articles embraced in any of the following classes, as more particularly described in *printed schedules*, to be furnished upon application, to those desiring to offer to contract for any of the classes named therein, viz:

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of November next.

Classes.		Articles.
No.	1	Bricks
	2	Granite
	3	Lumber
	4	Iron castings
	5	Paints and oil
	6	Stationery
	7	Wood
	8	Charcoal
	9	Hay
	10	Meal
	11	Steel
	12	Files
	13	Chandlery
	14	Excavation.

FOR BOSTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes.		Articles.
No.	1	Lime and hair
	2	Cement
	3	Charcoal
	4	Gum elastic packing
	5	Hay and straw
	6	Provender
	7	Iron, iron spikes and nails
	8	Paints, oil, glass, &c.
	9	Steel
	10	Files
	11	Ship chandlery
	12	Hardware
	13	Copper
	14	Stationery
	15	Sand
	16	Bricks
	17	Slates
	18	Pine and spruce lumber & timber
	19	White pine boards and lumber
	20	Granite
	21	Yellow pine timber
	22	White pine and spruce timber.

FOR NEW YORK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes.		Articles.
No.	1	Files
	2	Steel
	3	Iron
	4	Hardware
	5	Ship chandlery
	6	Paints, oil, and glass
	7	Provender
	8	Lime and cement
	9	Stone
	10	Bricks
	11	Gravel and sand
	12	Iron work, &c.
	13	Timber, lumber, &c.
	14	Stationery.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 8th day of November next.

Classes.		Articles.
No.	1	Bricks and stone
	2	Oak and pine lumber
	3	Chandlery
	4	Tools
	5	Iron
	6	Stationery
	7	Coke and wood
	8	Sand and lime
	9	Hay and straw
	10	Provender
	11	Files
	12	Steel
	13	Miscellaneous.
		ASYLUM.
No.	1	Clothing
	2	Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
	3	Provisions
	4	Groceries
	5	Dry-goods
	6	Bread, &c.
	7	Tobacco
	8	Miscellaneous
	9	Provender
	10	Wood and charcoal
	11	Paints and oil.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes.		Articles.
No.	1	Bricks
	2	Stone
	3	Pine timber
	4	Lumber, &c.
	5	Lime
	6	Cement
	7	Pig iron
	8	Iron, steel, nails, &c.
	9	Paints, &c.
	10	Chandlery
	11	Hardware
	12	Stationery
	13	Wood, &c.
	14	Charcoal
	15	Sand
	16	Belting, &c.
	17	Leather hose
	18	Hay and straw
	19	Provender

FOR NORFOLK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes		Articles.
No.	1	Bricks
	2	Stone
	3	Yellow pine and oak timber
	4	White pine plank and boards
	5	Cement
	6	Iron spikes and iron nails
	7	Steel
	8	Copper, lead, and zinc
	9	Paints, oils, and gass
	10	Ship chandlery
	11	Hardware
	12	Files
	13	Stationery
	14	Slate
	15	Charcoal
	16	Hay
	17	Provender.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes.		Articles.
No.	1	Bricks
	2	Pine lumber and timber
	3	Oak and hard wood, timber and lumber
	4	White and yellow pine, juniper, and cypress boards and lumber
	5	Lime, &c.
	6	Cement
	7	Iron, iron pikes and nails
	8	Pains, oils, glass, &c.
	9	Steel
	10	Files
	11	Ship chandlery
	12	Hardware
	13	Copper, copper and composition nails, &c.
	14	Stationery
	15	Iron castings
	16	Fuel
	17	Belting and packing
	18	Hay
	19	Provender
	20	Shells
	21	Slate
	22	Granite.

The printed schedules may be seen at the respective navy-yards, or at the navy agents' offices nearest thereto; and will be forwarded by the navy agent for the particular yard nearest to his office, or by the bureau, for *any yard* upon application, stating the classes and the yards for which the applcants desire to offer.

The schedules will state the times within which the materials will be required to be delivered.

All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such places, within the navy-yards respectively for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bilders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous' are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities and at such times as the bureau or commandant may require*, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1855; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for more particular description of the articles, &c. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous' who do not reside near the place where the articles are to de delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles when they shall be required.

The periods of delivery of all building materials must conform to the schedule.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On clases headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory; the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the navy agent at within thirty days after the presentation of bills in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and certify that they in the *aggregate* are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, the full amount of the contract.

Each offer must be signed by the person or persons making it, and by the guarantors, according to the form annexed; and their residence, naming the town and State, must be distinctly stated.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice sball be considered sufficient, and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from this bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution without delay by the navy agent at , *and in case of any question arising in the course of executing the contract, it must be settled by the terms of, without going behind, that instrument.*

JOS. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau.

FORM OF OFFER.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

——— of ——— in the State of ——, hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement, dated —— day of ——, and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the articles embraced in class No. ——, viz:

(Herein insert the articles, with prices carried out,) amounting to (write the aggregate in words;) and I propose (name the agent if one is required by the advertisement.)

The undersigned ———, of, ——— in the State of ———, and ——— of ——— in the State of ——— as guarantors, hereby undertake that above named ——— will, if —— offer be accepted, enter into contract, as before required, with the United States, within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of —— bid, as before mentioned.

(*Signatures*)

I certify that the above named———, and ——— are known to me to be good and responsible guaranors in this case.

(To be signed by a navy agent, collector, or district attorney, ar some other person known to the bureau to be creditable.)

Oct. 5, 1854. 4w.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1854:

Alexander, W. H.	Landers, Thos.
Aiken, J. R.	McLure, Ezecal
Ashe & Hargrovepass,	Miller, Vianer Mrs.
Austin, Wm.	Milne Andrew,
Birdsey, E.	Montgomery, C. C.
Bridewel, M. C.	Meger, Reinhard
Brown, T. E.	McRoy, Wesley
Brown, Mary J. Mrs.	McJunkin, David
Barrenger, Martin	Miller, Sarah
Beal, Wm.	McDowell, James 2
Blidewell, Wm.	McGill, Claton
Barnett, Jackson	Merriman, H. L.
Butler, W. L.	McConnell, Amanda
Breazeale, D. H.	Nelson, M. L.
Bentley. Wm.	Night, Nathaniel
Citten, Laura A. Miss	Norman, J. F.
Clounts, George	Nettleblodt L. M. Miss
Clark, Wm. M.	Ogden, Martha Miss
Chunn Alexander & Co	O'Neil, W. T.
Clark, W.	O'Connel, L. P.
Carolile, A. M.	Prestwood, Sydney
Cole, Wm.	Price, R. N. Rev.
Cole. E. R.	Patton, M. B.
Culbersom, W. H.	Patton, Mathew
Daniel, Hillsberry	Parson, S. C. Dr.
Douglass, J. B.	Phillipps, George D Dr
Donnald F. B.	Pratt
Dernell, Daniel Rev. 2	Penland, E. P. Mrs.
Dersvraick, Henry Miss	Pope, B. T.
Dwinn, Henry	Powers, P. N. 4
Davis Ellen P.	Padget, R. E. Mrs.
Davis, Julia A. J. Miss	Porter, Wm. M.
Evans, Edward E.	Palmer, John 2
Eakin, Lizzie R. Miss	Quinn, J.
English Maria Mrs.	Rutledge, Mary A.
Edrington, Wm.	Randal, John
Fulton, Wm.	Rellogg, Moses
Fleece, Jos. W.	Roads, J. D.
Foster, Caty Mrs.	Rutherforton, Jas.
Fose, Wm. Jr.	Smith, M. J. Miss
Flipman, Jos.	Scarborough, W. A.
Gay, John	Stanford, John R. Col.
Girley, Jos.	Shelton, James
Gash M. Lou. Miss	Spring, R. A. Maj.
Garland, Dr. F.	Smith, Milton
Gillenwaters, E E Rev 7	Sams, Gabriel
Goodson, Wesley	Sharp, E. P.
Herriot, Isaac	Suret, Polly Mrs.
Hawkins, John	Smith, J. 2
Hemphill, James	Single, John
Himes, Adam,	Sales, Othis
Henderson, E. Miss	Sanders, Lydia C. Miss
Henderson, Jackson	Smith, Watson & Co.
Horry, Miss 2	Terril, J. L
Henry, Alexander	Tendal, cousin of D. F. Tendal,
Harris, Isham	Tounsden, Saffhira Mrs.
Hampton, Levy	Taylor Green B.
Hartford, David	Taylor, A. A.
Hamilton, Ann Mrs.	Venholm, Arseni Mrs.
Jones, A. H.	Vandiver, Reagan & Co
Jones, Catharine	Vandiver, J. W.
Jones, Stephen	Wilson, Jane Mrs.
Jones, Ann Mrs.	Wilson, Joe. W.
Jones, Thomas	Wilson, B. Miss
Johnson, Mary Miss	Wolf, Clarrisa Miss
Jarret, C. K.	White, William
Keen, L. W.	White, Moses
King, Sandy	Webb, Wm. K.
Knapp, G. H.	Wells, J. H.
Lemay, Leon 3	Ward, Josiah
Lannan, W.	Waggoner, Alexander
Long, John Scott	Wells, J. K.
Loyd, James	
Lay, R.	
Lance, J. R.	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Oct. 5. 1854. 3t

Sale of Road.

ON Monday the 9th instant, being the Monday after Buncombe Court, I will proceed to sell the remainder of the unfinished Lots on the Western Turnpike Road—lying between French Broad River and the Haywood county line.

STEPHEN MUNDAY, *Agent.*

October 5, 1854.

The News.

Thursday, October 12, 1854.

The Young Men.

The Wilmington Herald lectures the Whig party under the above caption, in a right sensible manner. It strongly condemns the policy of the whigs in preferring grey-haired mediocrity over youthful genius, and as strongly commends the policy of the Democratic party in putting forward their able and energetic *young men*. The Herald thinks that if its party would imitate the democracy in this particular, they would have better prospects of success. Well, we are glad to see a whig paper speak out openly as the Herald does on this subject. We recollect well of seeing, not very long ago, an article in a leading whig paper not very far from where we now are, in which the democracy were rather blamed for preferring young men, whilst the great whig party was lauded for its conservatism, evidenced as it was by the fact that its young men had to pass through a long state of probation before they could aspire to anything. Now the view we take of this matter is this: The fact that old fogyism rules the whig party is a necessary sequence of the principles of action by which that party is guided. They set themselves up as specially a conservative party—their mission is to lang back—to be a dead weight upon the progressiveness of the age—to keep firm hold on the coat-tails of democracy in order to keep it from doing something dreadful.—How can a party with such principles of action sympathize with the fire and sanguine hopefullness of youth? As well expect oil and water to commingle. Such ante deluvian notions as a protective tariff, whereby a few manufacturers are to be enabled to fatten on the industry of the farmer—opposition to free suffrage, involving, as it does, the right of self government—and others which might be mentioned, could only find a lodgement in a party where old fogyism predominates.

WELL-FED JURY.—In this part of the Union it is usually considered a great bore to be caught on a jury. The case is very different in California, ar least so we infer from the following bill of refreshments furnished for the grand jury in San Francisco while holding the grand inquest:

1 dozen Sherry wine,	$20 00
Martels brandy,	24 00
1,000 cigars,	125 00
2 baskets Heidsick,	50 00
3 do. do.	75 00
5 gallons Martel brandy,	50 00
1 bottle bitters,	3 00
2 tins crackers,	10 00
1,000 cigars,	125 00
500 cigars,	62 00
1,000 cigars,	125 00
Shery wine,	120 00
	$689 50

This would give each of the twenty-four jurors 3 1-2 bottles of sherry, 150 cigars, 2 1-2 bottles of champagn, and 1 1-4 quarts of brandy.

Before this bill was ordered to be paid, the following discussion took place among the supervisors:

Mr. Nightingale.—It is impossible that they could consume so much.

Chair.—(Atwill.)–Their deliberations were so intense that they required some artificial stimulants.

Mr. Nightingale.—How many cigars did they smoke?

Clerk.—Three thousand five hundred.

Mr. Atwill.—According to that, their deliberations must have ended in smoke.

The Richmond *Whig* denounces the New York State Whig ticket as Seward Abolition ticket, and as such deserving the support of no man sincerely attached to the Constitution, and in commenting on the resolutions of the convention which nominated that ticket, it says, they show that "upon nearly every point connected with the subject of slavery, these New York Whigs, according to their own published declarations, are rotten to the core, and not to be trusted. The *Whig*, therefore, thinks that so far as this question is concerned, they have cut off all possibility of southern Whigs co-operating or sympathising with them.

SUICIDE.—Mr. James Maples, a respectable citizen of Huntsville, Ala., hung himself a few days ago, in consequence of his fears that the drought would prevent his raising corn enough for his family to eat during the winter. It helped the cause very much, we imagine.

NOT BAD!—We clip the following capital hit from the Waterford Sentinel:

If you wish to keep your town from thriving, turn the cold shoulder to every young mechanic in business, look upon every new comer with a jealous scowl. Discourage all you can, if that won't do decry his work, and rather go abroad for wares of his kind, than give him your money. Last, though not least, refuse to patronise the village paper. "Then go to seed."

A London tobacconist had on the pannel of his coach, 'Snuff Box.' Underneath,—

"Who would have thought it—
That noses had bought it."

"Next Time."

What consolation in these two words, *next time!* The election of Gov. Reid, the *first* time, broke into whiggery, and scattered dismay throughout their ranks. After the storm had abated, our philosophic brother of the "Register" consoled himself and his deluded followers, with the promise of victory, *next time!*—"Next time" rolled around, and their champion, the Hon. John Kerr, was brought out, and his flag all over the State unfurled. A monster attempt was made to win the heat, but the rider was thrown, coming down the mountain stretch! "Little Davy" won the heat by an increased vote, and the Register said, "never mind! we'll beat 'em *next time!*" Next time came again! The ghost of 1840 *riz* up before the whig Convention, and they exclaimed,-now we've got 'em! We'll start the "waggin boy," and he'll make the *lococrats* stand aside." Democracy replied, in his usual calm voice, "Mr. Gales, had'nt you better wait and see who'll be bro't out to *scotch* that *waggin boy's* wheels!" "No! The Pee Dee Farmer will go thro'! He never was beaten." Well, 'Squire Bragg followed the old *wagginer*, and actually *locked* his wheels so that *he*, the old man, with all his *pop whoops*, could not turn a spoke. Never mind, says the Register, you *willified* Mr. Farmer, and we'll lick you NEXT TIME!

Such *is* history—impartial history. We cannot tell what is to happen, or take place, but we think, *next time*, will be like *to-morrow*, with whiggery—it never is, but always coming.—*Metropolitan.*

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—As the indications are that propositions for the annexation of these islands will be shortly made; in other words that hungry Jonathan will help himself to some sandwiches, the following description of the islands, from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, will not be found uninteresting:

"There are twelve islands in the Hawaian group—eight of them inhabited—containing 6,100 square miles. They lie between 18 deg. 50 min. and 22 deg. 20 min. north lattitude, and 154 deg. 53 min. and 160 deg. 15 min. long., west from Greenwich. The productions of the different Islands depend upon position and elevation above the sea. All the tropical fruits and plants, either indigenous or introduced from abroad are abundant. On Hawaii, Kauai, and in some parts of Mani, wheat, Irish patatoes, peaches, strawberries, &c., of a fine quality, are easily raised. Grapes abound, but the manufacture of wine is prohibited. Sugar and coffee are likely to be the great staples of the Islands. The plantations are generally worked by Chinese coolies, who are employed at the rate of three dollars per month in China, and bound to serve for a specified term of years. The indigo plant grows wild in the greatest profusion almost every where, and is as much of a nuisance as the *Jamestown* (gympsom) weed in Virginia.

"The climate of the Islands is mild and comparatively uniform. The ordinary yearly range at Honolulu is twenty degrees. The extremes being 65 and 85 Fahrenheit. The mean temperature during the last year was 75,5. While I am writing (11 o'clock, A. M.) the themometer stands at 69 degs."

NOVEL SCENE.—The ex-postmaster of Boston is in Germany. He sends home an account of a dinner to a Railway Congress, at which a locomotive appeared upon the table, to which was attached a train loaded with dishes of the choicest and most solid food.—The succulent train advanced slowly, in imitation of the passenger trains upon all German roads. After having made the tour without stopping, in order to give a view of the good things with which it was freighted, the train again started, making a station in front of each guest, and permitting him to fill his plate according to his appetite and fancy.—The trains followed each other in constant succession for two or three hours, departing each time well loaded with comestibles, and always returning empty to the depot. This is just the thing for an American eating table where the fashion is, according to English authority, to gulp every thing with railroad speed.

TO PRESERVE FENCE POSTS.—I saw in your paper, lime recommended to preserve posts. But I think my plan is preferable.—I prepare my posts for setting, and then I let them season. I then take coal tar, and paint them with three coats of the same; I paint the posts from about fourteen inches of where they set in the ground to the bottom, and the end then which sets in the ground also—putting the paint on hot. A gentleman told me that he had known a fence set in this way which stood for forty years, and was as permanent then as at first. I think this much easier and cheaper than lime, and more durable–.*Rural New Yorker.*

The best joke we have heard for a long time was cracked by a village preacher. He was preaching on a very sultry day in a small room, and was annoyed by those who casually dropped in after the services had commenced, invariably closing the door after them. His patience was at last exhausted by the extreme oppressiveness of the heat, he vociferated to an offender: "Friend, I believe if I were preaching in a bottle, you would put the cork in!"

An elderly lady writes to a friend: "A widower with ten children has proposed, and I have accepted. This is about the number I should have been entitled to, if I had been married at the proper time, instead of being cheated into a nonentity!" Sensible to the last.

A lump of gold, from the Slate Hill Gold Mining Company's mine, in Virginia, was received on Thursday by the treasurer of the United States Mint, of the value of about $600. This lump is the product of two week's labor.

INTERESTING TO BRICKMAKERS.—A new and important method in the manufacture of brick has just been patented at Washington, which is destined to effect an important reduction in the cost of erecting buildings in which this material is used, and now a days there is no building where brick does not form a component part. By this new method, introduced by Baron de Palm, to whom the patent has been granted, houses can be built of sound solid brick walls, at a price, we are informed, not exceeding that of an ordinary frail wooden tenement. The fact, when considered in relation to the extraordinary high rents now paid, and occasioned in a great measure by the price of building materials, is a consideration of no ordinary magnitude. When the kiln or furnaces are put in operation for the manufacture of bricks under this new process, it will doubtless attract the attention of practical men, and effect a great change in the cost of buildings of every description. The peculiarity in the making of bricks under this patent consists in the construction of the kiln.—The arrangement is novel, consisting of partitions and sub-divisions in the kiln, where the baking is carried on, and by a series of registers the heat is conveyed from one compartment to another without any waste.

There is little or no loss of unbaked or over burnt or vitrified bricks, and a surprising saving of fuel. The cost of fuel and of the waste of material and labor under the old system more than doubles, and probably more than quadruples the cost of bricks when pronounced ready for market in the old kiln.—The fuel question now engrosses largely public attention, and vast quantities of pine, hickory, and other woods now consumed in the burning of bricks, will under this patented mode be economized to the extent of two thirds of the present consumption. It, therefore, is a subject of interest and importance both as to public and private economy. Besides the making of bricks, the kilns can be used for the baking and hardening of all kinds of pottery, and will cheapen in a large degree the manufactures of that description. Several eminent architects in London and Paris have testified to the importance and value of the patent, and several well known brickmakers at Washington have given highly favorable certificates of the usefulness of the new kiln.—*New York Express.*

ANECDOTE OF TOM CORWIN.—Some years ago when Tom Corwin and Tom Ewing were on a political pilgrimage to the Northern part of the state, they were invited to tarry over night with a distinguished local politician. The guests arrived rather late, and the lady of the mansion being absent, a neice undertook to preside on the occasion. She had never seen great men, and supposed they were elephantine altogether and all talked in great language. "Mr. Ewing will you take condiments in your tea, sir, "inquired the young lady. "Yes Miss, if you please," replied the quondam Salt Boiler. Corwin's eye twinkled. Here was fun for him. Gratified with the apparent success of her first trial at talking with big men, the young lady addressed Mr. Corwin in the same manner. "Will you *take* condiments in *your* tea, sir." "Pepper and salt, but no mustard," was the prompt reply of the facetious Tom. Of course, nature must out, and Ewing and the entertainer roared in spite of themselves. Corwin essayed to amend the matter, and was voluble in compliment, ancedote, and wit. But the wound was incurable. The young lady, to this day, declares that Tom Corwin is a coarse, vulgar, disagreeable man.—*Toledo Blade.*

The Memphis Whig says:—A pedlar calling on an elderly lady the other day, to dispose of some goods, in his conversation inquired if she could tell him any road that no pedlar ever travelled. 'Yes,' said she, 'I know of one, and only one, which no pedlar has ever travelled, (the pedlar's countenance brightened) and that's the road to Heaven.

A few years ago, a clergyman in Perth, Scotland, chose the topic of 'hypocrisy' as the subject of his forenoon lecture, when after discussing with accustomed ability on the odiousness of this sin, he concluded with the following compliment to his flock: 'Brethern—Having engaged your attention so long on the subject, it is right that I should assure you of having no personal allusions. I could not accuse *you* of hypocrisy for you make no *pretensions* to religion!'

A shawl in the New-York Crystal palace exhibition is invoiced for duty at $2,700. If offered for sale, it would, no doubt, soon be on the back of some lady even if her husband found it difficult to get his note discounted at two per cent a month.

The Augusta (Me.) Journal says that workmen are now engaged, by means of an immense iron-toothed rake, or harrow, in removing the accumulations at Gage Shoal in the Kennebec river. The mode of operation is to stir up the dirt, and let the current carry it away.—This, it is thought, will be by far the cheapest and most rapid method of deepening the channel.

NEW FORM OF NOTES.—The Fayetteville Observer says, the New Yorkers, alarmed by threats at the south to pass stay-laws as a setoff to negro stealing, have adopted a new form of notes. One of our merchants showed us one the other day, which, in addition to the usual form, pledged payment, "without any relief whatever from any valuation, appraisement, or stay-laws, now in force or hereafter to be enacted."—*Wilmington Herald.*

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.–The towers of the suspension bridge across the Mississippi at St Anthony's Falls are now nearly completed, and the workmen are busy twisting the wires preparatory to stretching them across the river. The bridge seems likely to be completed in time to receive quite an income the present season.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October, 12, 1854.

BUNCOMBE COURT.

Our Superior Court is in session this week. There are no criminal trials of much importance. Our civil docket, although the county has been divided, numbers now over two hundred cases.

Judge Person is presiding, and having been with him at a number of the Courts on the Western Circuit, we can testify to the fact that no Judge has ever been on the bench in North Carolina who has given more general satisfaction. The quiet dignity of his deportment—his kind, gentle, but decided conduct on the bench—his learning and readiness upon every point sprung before him—have endeared him to the people, and have commanded the respect of every member of the profession who has practised before him. In fact we have not known any judicial officer who, upon his first circuit, has created so favorable an impression among the members of the bar as Judge Person. We have heard almost every whig lawyer in this circuit who is a member of the next Legislature declare his determination to support Judge Person for the office he now occupies. It is useless to say the Democratic members will do the same. They acknowledge and believe in his abilities, and consider him as the forerunner of the triumph of Young America in the Old North State.

His appointment furnishes another evidence of the sagacity and sound judgment displayed by Gov. Reid in the selection of men to serve the State.

☞Our readers are no doubt familiar with the particulars of the bombardment of Greytown. They have read, as we have, articles condemning and articles justifying, until in all probability they are sick of the subject.

The press opposed to the Administration have by turns denounced this proceeding as an act of needless cruelty and oppression, and as a most ridiculous piece of bravado and bullying.

Let the San Juan affair be what it may, cruel or ridiculous—just or unjust—it is some comfort for us to know that it has had a good effect abroad. It will at least be the means of convincing other powers that this Government will not permit the rights of its citizens to be trampled upon with impunity. In this view of the matter we are sustained by an extract from a letter from Capt. Gibson, who is writing home in relation to the progress of his claims against the Dutch for the spoliation of his property some time ago. He says:

"The Greytown affair has scared all the diplomats in Europe. They consider it possible for an American fleet to bombard London on a very slight provocation! There is much, perhaps, to condemn in that San Juan affair, but it has had a good effect, I think, in Europe. It will cause American claims to be attended to with more promptitude."

☞Jack Frost has paid us a few visits during the past week, and we can't say we regret it. The summer has been unusually hot, and we are right glad to inhale once more the bracing air of a frosty morning.

☞The yellow fever is on the decline in Charleston, Savannah and Augusta.

Flour is worth $7 a barrel in New York. That's exactly the figure in this locality.

Rev. Horatio Potter, of Albany, N. Y., has been elected a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop Wainwright.

"On a Bust."—Pope Pius IX has issued a letter to his Venerable Brethren, to Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and other Ordinaries in Grace and Communion with the Holy Apostolic See, announcing a three months Jubilee "to the faithful throughout Chistendom."

Mrs. Matilda Saintclair, wife of Mr. Thos. H. Saintclair, near Wilkesboro', N. C., eloped on the night of the 13th ult. with B. A. Lorance, a tanner by trade, and sometimes a teacher of sacred musie. Saintclair was lying sick in the house when she left, taking one female child with her, and leaving five other children at home with her husband. She is about thirty years of age, tolerably tall, with light colered hair. Lorance left a respectable wife with six children entirely destitute of the means of support, he having converted all his effects into money just prior to his departure. He is a well built man, will weigh about 180 lbs., has thick lips and light hair. Saintclair offers a reward commensurate with the value of the wife, to any one who will bring her back. The particulars are from the Charlotte Whig.

Failed.—The "Hartford Protection Insurance Company" has failed. This institution has always been considered a safe one. It had a cash capital of $300,000; and has always paid large dividends to its stockholders.

Savannah.—A census of Savannah, Ga., has just been taken with the following result: whites, 6,280; blacks, 5,491. Total, 11,179.

Dr. Gartland, Catholic Bishop of Savannah, died in that city a few days ago, of yellow fever.

RAISING THE SALARIES.

We copy below an article from the Raleigh Register on the subject of raising the salaries of our State officers. We wish by endorsing the views therein expressed to contribute our mite towards what we consider a very desirable object. It ought to be done, and a people who shall refuse, through their representatives, to do it, will exhibit an instance of that "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, more honored in the breach than the observance.

Salaries of State Officrs.

Our attention has been directed to the subject of raising the salaries of our State Officers. We have long entertained, and frequently expressed, the opinion, that they were much too small.

As a general thing, we do not approve of the salaries of public officers being so high as to render the stations the objects of mercenary competition, but most certainly, the pay should bear at least a respectable proportion to the expenses connected with those stations. In our own State, the pitiful salary of our Executive hardly enables the incumbent to dispense the very hospitalities that appropriately appertain to his mansion, much less to cover the domestic expenses attached to every household. To say nothing of the fact, that many a man, who would adorn and dignify the station, and who would reflect credit upon the State, is thus deterred, by considerations of pecuniary caution, from giving to the people, when they ask it, the benefit of his talents and his services, such a parsimonious policy is not at all calculated either to exalt the importance of the post, or to enhance whatever reputation the State may enjoy for a *liberal* appreciation of official merit. Besides, it should be taken into consideration, that under the custom which has prevailed in North Carolina for many years past,—a custom of most questionable propriety,—requiring candidates for the Gubernatorial Chair to canvass the State, the heavy expenses incident to a campaign make a formidable inroad upon the salary of the Governor, previous to his installation.

If we are not very much mistaken, North Carolina pays her Governor, and other State Officers, less than any other State in the Union—Rhode Island and Delaware, perhaps, excepted. The State of Louisiana, inferior to our own in population and resources, pays quite three time as large salaries; and even the Mayor of one of our larger cities commands a higher remuneration for his services, and a more liberal provision for the support of the dignity of his position.

The duties of our State Officers are accumulating every day, as our resources are being expanded; and their salaries should be commensurately increased. We may not always be so fortunate as to secure the services of such men as some of those who have already served the State in public capacities,—then whom no State can boast a prouder array; but we should not force those to come, as, doubtless, we have heretofore done others, *to pay* for the privilege of "doing the State some service!"

☞A new kind of wheat has been introduced into California from Sonora, which, it is said, will, in its yield surpass any other variety, being free from rust and smut, and maturing a month or six weeks earlier. This will, it is thought, be peculiarly adapted to the climate of California.

Davidson College.—We learn that the trustees of this institution met at Charlotte on Tuesday, the 26th ult, pursuant to appointment, to elect a President to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Williamson. After a short session the Rev. J. B. Adger, of Charleston, was unanimously elected. It is not known whether the reverend gentleman will accept.

Texas.—The present population of Texas is estimated at five hundred thousand, and the annual increase at one hundred and fifty thousand. There are fifty-four newspapers in the State.

Death of Dr. Woods.—The Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., the renowned Professor at Andover, died recently at his residence in that place. He was in his 80th year, and had been Professor in the Andover Seminary for 44 years.

Large Reward.—A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the arrest and safe delivery of Mr. Schuyler, late absconding President of the New Haven Rail Road Company. It is thought this will fetch him.

☞A return just issued of the population of Ireland shows that the number of inhabitants has fallen off two millions in the past five years. In the year 1805 the population was over 5,000,000; in 1814, 6,000,000; in 1824, 7,000,000; in 1837, 8,000,000; in 1846, 8,386,940; and in 1851, only 6,551,970.

Post Office Revenue.—The revenue received by the General Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June was, from letter postage $4,478,227; newspaper do. $611,333. Total $5,048,560. Last year the amounts were, for letters $4,226,792, and for newspapers $789,246. Total $5,016,138.—As compared with last year, there, is this year an increase in the total amount of $68,522.—The excess from letters this year over last year is $246,435; while the decrease in the amount received from newspapers is $177,913.

Clergymen Elected to Congress.—Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, lately elected, is a clergyman, and so is Mr. Sabin, his colleague. Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, is a Baptist, and Mr. Milliken, a Universalist clergyman.

☞The Hon. Hugh A. Haralson, of Ga., is dead.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK,

Which met at Syracuse on the 20th inst., nominated for Governor, Myron H. Clark, and for Lieut. Governor, Henry J. Raymond. The latter gentleman is the editor of the N. Y. Times, and is, we believe, an out and out free-soiler. With regard to the candidate for Governor, Mr. Clark, the N. Y. Tribune says he "has counselled and acted throughout his senatorial career with those termed "Seward men," has ever been for the foremost in all measures of resistence to slavery aggression, and has been an early, constant and zealous champion of the Maine law." The following are two of the resolutions passed by the Convention.

"Resolved, That by the act procuring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise we hold that we are forever discharged from all obligations to support any compromise with slavery, except such as are contained in the constitution of the United States, and most especially that we are forever released from all obligations to admit into our Union any State which sanctions or permits slavery.

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress, stimulated and approved by the President, whereby the compact commonly known as the Missouri Compromise is repudiated, and the vast territory known as Nebraska and Kansas opened to slavery, has already received the unqualified condemnation of the whigs of New York, and we point with satisfaction and pride to the fact that not a single whig member of either house of Congress, from this or any other free State, yielded any sort of support, countenance, or favor to that most unjust and unrighteotts proceeding."

In the face of the above the whig papers will say that northern whigs are as sound as northern democracts. Look at the resolutions passed by both wings of the democratte party of New York, and also those adopted by democratic State conventions in Michigan, Delaware, &c., and say if the main body of the democratic party North is not true to the Union.

THE CONDUCT OF THE CHICAGO MOB TOWARD SENATOR DOUGLAS.

We scarcely take up an independent newspaper that does not contain some unequivocal expression of condemnation of the infamous conduct of the Chicago rabble in refusing a calm and dispassionate hearing of the remarks of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas on the 7th inst. We have already uttered our views in regard to the brutal bevavior of this mob; and from among the many journals which look upon the affair in the same light as ourselves, we select the following, which appears in the New York Sunday Atlas. Those who think that Judge Douglas has been politically killed at Chicago will find some useful matters of precedent in the observations of our cotemporary:

We once saw General Jackson treated with gross indignity in the streets of Nashville, Tennessee—we afterwards knew him to be hooted and hissed in Philadelphia—we once knew him to receive a personal indignity in the capital of the United States, which was applauded by hundreds of thousands of his countrymen—and yet Gen. Jackson was neither damaged nor destroyed. He lived to receive popular laudation at the hands of every class of his countrymen.

We once saw Henry Clay received, in the streets of Lexington, Kentucky, by the people with very strong testimonials of disapprobation. We saw him received by a constituency, which had claimed him as their own beloved idol, with cold jeers and jibes, and gestures of reproach—we saw him openly and wantonly insulted in the highways and by-ways for voting into his own pocket compensation for services rendered, to which they did not believe was he entitled; and in the same year, in the same city, and very near the same place, on the anniversary of the Fourth of July, we saw him insulted by a discontented constituency till he lost sight of his temper and his sagacity, and became involved in a "rough-and-tumble fight," in the streets of Lexington, with John S. Snead, a half-blind man, who had at one time been one of his most sincere and ardent admirers. And yet Henry Clay was not politically killed or damned.

We once saw Daniel Webster insulted in State street, Boston, and afterwards heard him hissed in Faneuil Hall. These acts of aggression and of popular contumely did not affect the ultimate fortunes of their recipient.

We saw Richard M. Johnson, many years ago, and at a time when he was not especially an abject man, though he did kill Tecumseh, insulted at a public ball given in Woodford county, and afterwards invited out of a ball room, on the alleged ground that he was disreputable. We afterwards saw and heard him hissed in the theatres of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and yet he never faltered or died. Far from it; he lived to become one of the most popular men in the Union; and if Virginia had not found her "best blood" stirred up against him in the year 1835, at Baltimore, he probably would have lived to reach the presidency of the United States. Popular clamor and abuse rarely ever injures a public man and statesman.

"The man who is above popular insult," says an old and very intelligent author, "is never fit to wear a crown." The man who is unworthy of popular clamor, and cannot awaken popular feeling against him, will rarely become of sufficient consequence to entitle him to the consideration of a candidate for the presidency.

Whoever supposes that Mr. Douglas will be "silenced," as the members of the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed church would express themselves, by the events that transpired the other day at Chicago, will be disappointed. He *will* be heard at all hazards; if one portion of the people of Illinois attempt to choke him off, there will be found another portion who will listen to him. Somewhere he will be heard.

The General Superintendant of the Central Rail Road advertises, that the Road is now open for the transportation of freight and passengers, from Concord to Charlotte.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

A meeting of the members of the Bar was called in Hendersonville on Tuesday the 3rd instant, to express the sentiments of regret which pervaded the profession on the receipt of intelligence of the death of George W. Baxter, Esq., of Rutherfordton, and to testify publicly our regard and affection for his memory.

On motion of W. M. Shipp, Esq. N. W. Woodfin, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Z. B. Vance requested to act as Secretary.

Gen. J. G. Bynum then arose and stated that Mr. Baxter died on Sunday morning the 1st instant, of typhus fever, at his residence in Rutherfordton, after quite a brief illness.—After having given a few well-merited remarks commemorative of the many virtues and good qualities of the deceased, he offered the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That we have heard with the most heartfelt sorrow of the death of Geo. W. Baxter, Esq., and do most sincerely sympathise with his bereaved family in this their deep affliction.

Resolved, That in the premature decease of Mr. Baxter we have lost a bright ornament of our profession, a much loved brother, a valued member of the community in which he lived, and a citizen of the State whose early career promised a future of high honor and usefulness.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of respect for our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting communicate a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased, and that he present them to the Court now in session, and request his Honor to order them to be spread upon the minutes.

On motion of Col. B. S. Gaither, it was ordered that these proceedings be published.

The meeting then adjourned.

N. W. WOODFIN, Ch'n.

Z. B. Vance, Sec'y.

***Papers west of Raleigh please copy.

Progress of Nebraska.—It is stated that there are now twenty brick houses going up in Omaha city, Nebraska, opposite Council Bluffs. The company that own the town are building a State House for the use of the territorial government. They are also putting up a commodious hotel on the premises.

Death of an Editress.—Mrs. Ann Royal, the well known editress of the "Huntress," published in Washington city for many years, died on Sunday last, at a very advanced age.

The steamer City of Philadelphia was wrecked off Cape Race on the night of the 25th ult., and will prove a total loss. Her crew and passengers, 70 in number, were saved.

Happy Riddarne.—A deserted husband in Baltimore, advertises his wife as having left his been and board, and offers a reward of fifty dollars to any man that is white, and has never been convicted of stealing, who will marry her and take her to California.

Four of the members of the Missouri Legislature are "in a bad fix," being pledged to vote with the majority; but no party has a majority.

The Mobile *News*, speaking of the relief sent for Savannah, by the American people says—"We are a great people indeed. We will cut each other's throats about abstractions, but let calamity enter a household, and the heart of the million throbs as one man."

Copper.—The shipments of Copper last year from the Lake Superior country, according to the Lake Superior *Journal*, were little short of 3,000 tons of mineral, producing 2,000 of refined copper. On this the increased value of last year over the previous one was not far from $200,000.

Literature and Military Science in Russia.—We gather from the October number of Putnam's *Magazine*, some interesting facts in reference to military science and literature in Russia.

It seems that the Russians are not behind the other nations in military science. The twenty-seven military schools, embracing 9200 young men, and from which 1100 annually go forth into the army, are admirably conducted. There are three military schools in St. Petersburgh. The first one has 1000 candidates, all young nobles, the second has 650 and the third 152. The instructions is almost identical with that of the Academy at West Point. The document which contains the last report of the Minister of War contains 110 manuscript pages. There is also an admirable navy school at Isarkoeselo, some twenty-four miles from St. Petersburgh.

The literature of Russia is far more extensive than most Americans suppose. The universities are seven in number, and are at St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Kasan, Charkoff, Kief, Dorpat, and Helsingfors. The last name is for Finlin, and is established at the capital of that country, and no longer at Abo (Obo, as they pronounce it,) where it long was. The instruction is given in the Swedish language in this university. The university of Dorpat is at Livonia, one of the Baltic provinces, and probably the best of the whole. The instruction is given in German. The other five universities are for the instruction of the *Russian* youth. The instructions at Wilna is not we believe, a university, though it is often called such. There is no university at Warsaw, nor has either been since 1831. The young men of Poland are required to go to Dorpat for their university education.

He who spends all he gets is on the high road to beggary.

Beyond the River.

Time is a river deep and wide,
And while along its banks we stray,
We see our lov'd ones o'er its tide
Sail from our sight away, away,
Where are they sped—they who return
No more to glad our longing eyes?
They've passed from life's contracted bourne
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its loveliness,
In visions granted, oft we see.
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil, unrais'd for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tintings glow,
Reflected from the glorious light
Beyond the river.

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The mourner feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear.
And sometimes listening ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats;
The echo of a distant strain,
Of harp's and voices blended notes,
Beyond the river.

There are our lov'd ones in their rest;
They've cross'd Time's river—now no more
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore.
But there pure love can live, can last—
They look for us their home to share;
When we in turn away have pass'd,
What joyful greetings wait us there,
Beyond the river.

All Sorts.

Important to the Heirs of those who fell at the Alamo, Texas.—It is stated that there is due the heirs of those men who fell with Travis, at the "Alamo," and with Fanning, at the massacre of Goliad, the following quantity of land, viz: To married men, 4,605 acres as a headright; 1,920 acres bounty; 640 acres as donation—total, 7,165 acres. Unmarried men, 1,476 acres headright; 1,920 bounty; and 640 donation,—total, 4,036.—*Mobile Register.*

The loss by fire in the U. States during the month of August is estimated at $4,277,000.

During four days of last week about 8000 acres of land were sold at the Chilicothe Land office, at 12 1-2 cents per acre, under the provisions of the new law of Congress.

The cholera has broke out in a very virulent form in Pittsburg and Columbia, Pa.

Cool Dress.—They must dress cool in Lafayette, Ia. A young lady, on being asked if she intended to wear that great bustle to church, said she did'nt mean to wear *anything else*, says an exchange.

Charles Lamb, when a little boy, walking in a churchyard with his sister, and reading the epitaphs, said to her: "Mary, where are all the naughty people buried?"

'How late is it, Bill?' 'Look at the boss, and see if he is drunk yet; if he isn't, it isn't much after eleven.'

Singular Case.—Our neighbor Dr. D. R. Dunlap, now in his 78th year, is sorely afflicted with the whooping cough. The Docter enjoyed a very extensive practice for over 40 years, and must have been exposed to this epidemic many thousand times, yet he never took it until this season. He retired from practice several years since, and has not come in contact with it in any other way than many more of our citizens. Wonders will never cease.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A Present Refused.—Congress sometime since donated the navy yard at Memphis, Tenn., to the authorities of that town. The people refused ro receive it, and are about petitioning the honorable Congress to repeal the "deed of gift." They prefer the navy yard in operation to no navy yard at all.

The rice plantations on the Ashley and Savannah rivers, were ruined by the late Storm.

Corn is selling in Gallatin, Tenn., at $2, 90 $3 10 per bushel.

Some of the people of Lorain county, Ohio, during the late drought, have had to go eight miles for water for ordinary household use.

Why is the rudder of a steamboat like a public hangman? Because it has *a stern duty* to perform.

Low Necked Dresses.—It is said when the Turkish officer Amin Bey, during his late visit to this county attended some fashionable parties at Washington, he remarked, that on going into our society, he expected to see "as many of American ladies, but not "as much."

Railroads and steamboats annihilate space and time, not to mention a multitude of passengers.

A man caught in a railroad collision remarked, that presence of mind might be good but absence of body was better.

"Father did you ever have another wife besides mother?" No, my boy; what possessed you to asked such a question?" "Because I saw in the old family Bible where you married *Anny Deminy* 1838, and that is'nt mother, for her name is Sally Smith."

The milk dealers at Maysville, Kentucky, lately raised the price of milk to 25 cts. a gallon in consequence of the *scearcity of water.*

Bulwer, the novelist, in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, said: "I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life, chasing pleasure where it is not to be found."

Viadote.—This is the name of a new style of ladies' bonnets, of Parisian origin.—It is so constituted that it can be folded and packed up into a small case of two and a half inches depth, rendering it perfectly portable. The bonnet can be made in every style, and turned in the very height of the fashion, without imparing its character.

Every Little Helps.—Dick, who was hung at Dayton, Ohio, the other day, was inclined to have no faith in any religion but the Catholic, yet he was visited occasionally by Protestant ministers. About a week before he was hung, he was asked by one of those gentlemen, worthy and talented man—"Have you any objection to my praying with you?" "I guess not," said Dick, "*every little helps.*"

A person will perform one fifth more work in a well-ventilated room than he can in a room badly ventilated.

Meeting of the Directory.—The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad met in this place on Wednesday the 20th inst. John M. Morehead, President, and Francis Fries, Caleb Phifer, John Berry, Samuel Hargrave, Charles Fisher and Robert P. Dick, were present. We learn that the Board appointed agents at such places as will be required for running the Cars on the road before their next meeting, which will be in Raleigh on the 18th of December next. The places at which agents were appointed are Charlotte, Harrisburg and Concord on the western end of the road, and Goldsboro,' Whitleys, Smithfield, Stalings and Raleigh on the east. The salaries of these officers were fixed at sums ranging from $150 to $600. The President was authorized to contract with the Post office Department for carrying the mails over such portions of the road as are completed, provided $100 per mile be allowed for this service, and the company's own schedule fix the time of running. A tariff of freights, and General Rules and regulations for the Company were adopted, and a number of copies ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. About 5 cents per mile was fixed as the price for carrying passengers.

It is a gratifying commencement in our Rail Road vocabulary that the Directors have resolved to defy the tyranny of fashion and adopt the English word "station" as a substitute for the French "Depot" so generally in use. This is not only appropriate for other reasons not necessary to name, but it will save many who feel a deep interest in the road, and perhaps assisted by their means and labor to build it, from the unpleasant operation of being criticised while they are green in Rail-road technicalities, by their friends who have travelled more or studied French.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Breadstuffs Declining.—It is fortunate for poor people that something is likely to be cheap, and the main articles of consumption as food. Nearly all grades of flour, says the New York Advertiser, are declining, notwithstanding the severe drought and the prediction that prices would reach $15 a $20 per barrel during the fall and winter. The receipts from the South and West are rapidly increasing; producers, having become pretty well satisfied that present high prices cannot be sustained for any great length of time, are pushing forward their stocks with considerable vigor. There is no demand for export, and each succeeding steamer from Europe confirms impression, which has now become pretty general, that not a single barrel of flour will be wanted from this country, either in England or on the continent. The best grades have declined in New York $1 60 per barrel within a week, and holders can only make sales by continually submitting to lower prices.

Convicted.—We learn that Willis Hester, charged with negro stealing, whose trial was to have taken place at the last Term of the Superior Court for Orange county, but which, on the affidavit of the prisoner that he could not have justice done him in that county, was moved to Chatham. His trial come off on Tusday of last week. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, but has we understand appealed to the Supreme Court to grant him a new trial.

Joseph Brockwill, charged with the murder of Mr. James Davis, of Chapel Hill, was also found guilty of manslaughter.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

A Defalcation.—We regret to learn that the accounts with the Government of Samuel Davidson King, late Surveyor General of California, and for many years a highly respected resident of Washington city and its vicinity, are said to be short some $25,000. It is sincerely to be hoped that he may be able to settle with the Government so as to render unnecessary any suit under the snb-treasury law.—*Washington Star.*

An Irishman had been sick a long time, and while in this state, would occasionally quit breathing, and life would be apparently extinct for some time, when he would come to. On one of these occasions, when he had just awakened out of his sleep his wife asked him: "An how'll we know, Jemmy, when ye're dead? ye're after wakin' up ivery time?" "Bring me a glass of grog, an' say to me, 'here's till ye, Jemmy,' an' if I don't rise and drink, then bury me."

Destitution.—So great is the poverty and misery in Paris, that last year, 65,264 persons, or one person out of every sixteen of the population of the city, received aid from the Bureau of Public Charity. In 1832 the number of indigents was one out of every eleven.

There is a certain sort of man whose doom in this world is disappointment, who excels in it, and whose luckless triumph in his meek career of life, I have often thought, must be regarded by the kind eyes above with as much favor as the splendid successes and achievements of coarser and more prosperous men.—*Thackeray.*

An Independent Candidate.—Mr. James Henry, of Pickens county, Ala., who occupied a seat in the legislature of the State last year has announced himself as the whig candidate for Congress in the IVth district. He is not to be permitted, though, to walk over the track, as we preceive by the following communication in the West Alabamian:

Mr. Editor: I am a candidate for Congress against Jim Henry. I am from Bass' Precinct, situate, lying and being in the northwest corner of Pickens County, where no one lives within a circumference to any body else I shut myself up in a room last week with John Bass (be sure and don't print his name without the B.) and myself as delegates, and held a caucus, in which after three several ballotings, I was unanimously nominated Jim's opponent. John accepts the honor, and will be in the field during the war.' Yours (without gas or brass.) John W Bass.

High Tariff on Luxuries.—In the Newburyport, Mass., Police court, a gentleman was lately arraigned and fined $6 90 for kissing a buxom Irish lass without permission.

Clocks.—Connecticut has 28 clock factories, employs 1,379 hands in the manufacture, has $1,000,000 capital invested, and makes annually 790,000 clocks. One-fourth of these time-keepers find a market in England.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

RUFUS CHOATE.

We do not know who wrote the following but we think he ought to have something done for him:

"Rufus Choate is a picture to look at, and a crowder to spout. He is about seven feet six, or six feet seven in his socks, supple as an eel, and wiry as a corkscrew. His face is a compound of wrinkles, "yaller janders" and jurisprudence. He has small, keen, piercing black eyes, and a head shaped like a mammoth goose egg, big end up; his hair black and curly, much resembling a bag of wool in "admirable disorder," or a brush heap in a gale of wind. His body has no particular shape, and his wit and his legal "dodges" have set many a judge in a snicker, and so confounded jurors as to make it almost impossible for them to speak plain English, or tell the truth for the rest of their natural lives.—Rufus is great on twisting himself up, squirming around, and prancing, jumping and kicking up the dust when steam's up.

His oratory is first rate, and his arguments ingenious and forcible. He generally makes a ten strike—judge and jury down at the end of every sentence. He is great on flowery expressions and high-falutin "flubburbs."—Strangers mostly think he is crazy, and the rest scarcely understand what he is about. He invoices his time and elocution four thousand per cent. over ordinary charges for having one's self put through a course of law.

Rufus Choate is about fifty years of age, perhaps over. He is considered the ablest lawyer in New England, or perhaps in the United States. His handwriting can't be deciphered without the aid of a pair of compasses and a quadrant. His autograph somewhat resembles the map of Ohio, and looks like a piece of crayon sketching, done in the dark with a three pronged fork. He has been in the Senate, and may be, if he has time to fish for it, President of the United States."

PROFESSORS.—Never was there such a dragging down of lofty titles as in this country. Every little school, dignified with a college charter by the Legislature of the State—and such colleges spring up like weeds in the West—showers its titles annually upon men who don't know the Latin words they represent. Crops of D. D., LL. D., come with every annual commencement, until the whole thing has become ridiculous, and but few worthy men accept the proffered distinction. This whole matter of conferring degrees has been "run into the ground" so far—if the expression is a pardonable one—that it is more a mark of distinction not to be written D. D., or LL. D., than to have the common handle follow the name. Bungtown College and Smuggleton University, out in Iowa, or near Oregon, make Rev. Mr. Puggins, or Rev. Mr. Whanger, in Hardscrabb, D. D.'s, and old Givemfits, the member of Assembly, and Putemthrough, the inventor of a new cider mill, become suddenly wiser and greater with an LL. D. A man will have to be very obsecure to avoid these degrees, but they come, thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. The most abused term, however, is that of professor, once honored in academic halls, and meaning an instructor, occupying a professional chair in a college or university.

Now-a days the public are informed that professor this or professor that is ready to give lessons in writing, phrenology, or slight o'hand tricks, in necromancy, or cards. The whole rabble of travelling showmen, vagrant vendets of universal panaceas, itinerant lecturers on phrenology, spiritualism, biology, and mendicants generally, are all professors; an illustrious crew, certainly, and though professing much, poor specimens of mankind, taken in the aggregate. As for generals, colonels, and the lower military dignitaries, the militia furnishes an abundance of such titles, and you may find generals in men of the most unmilitary occupation, and perhaps a colonel, certainly a major or captain, to mix a cobbler or mix a julip at the next restaurant Republicans as we are, proud of thinking of our democracy, titles don't come amiss, and if we don't say "your lordship" and "your grace"—Bishop Hughes being the only man in our State so called—we show our innate love for titles in the more republican form of reverend, right reverend, doctor, general, captain and squire.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The Rev. Jacob Gruber, well known as an eccentric but every useful minister of the M. E. Church, desiring to correct an error in the elocution of one of his young brethern much given to the melodious termination of each sentence with an emphatic 'ah,' wrote the following queer letter to him:

Dear-ah Brother-ah: When-ah you-ah go-ah to-ah preach-ha take-ah care-ah you-ah don't-ah say-ah ah-ah!

Yours-ah

JACOB-AH GRUBBER-AH.

A fellow out West recently attempted to end his existence by hanging himself, but he was cut down by an efficient constable who arrested him, and the court being at a loss how punish him, there being no statue against suicide, finally fixed him out by sending him to jail for three months for stealing the rope with which he attempted the deed.

HOW TO CURE FAINTING.—There are various remedies. A glass of cold water is effective. Burnt fathers have their charms. Pinching is not without its effect. Cutting the stays have been known to succeed, especially when the stays have been a new pair—but there is nothing like a glass of vinegar. In every case of a velvet or a silk dress, the effect is instantaneous.

Rev. Francis Baker, formerly Rector of St Luke's Church, Baltimore, but subsequently turned Catholic, it is said has become insane, and is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—A gentleman in Amherst county, (V.,) named. Lavender, who had been annoyed for some time by a dog, poisoned some milk and placed it aside with the design of killing him. Unfortunately, he failed to acquaint his family with the fact, and they partook of the milk. Three of them died almost instantly, and some of the remainder are considered in a quite dangerous condition.

A country editor thinks that columbus is not entitled to much credit for discovering America as the country is so large he could not well have missed it.

Female Education.

No woman, says Burknap is educated who is not equal to the successful management of a family. Although it does not require so much to rule a household as it does to govern a state, still it requires talent of the same kind. As he makes the best general who has begun at the lowest post and past up through every grade of office; as he makes the best admiral, who entered the navy in the most inferior station; because they and they alone, are acquainted with the whole compass of a subaltern's duty; so that woman will manage a family with the greatest ease and efficiency, who knows, experimentally, the duties of every member of it.

Daughters who neglect this part of education are entirely without excuse, and their mothers are still more to blame. The very apology, which is often made for the neglect of it, is the greatest condemnation of those who offer it.

It is said by those who are growing up in ignorance of these things, "any one can learn to keep house when it is necessary. Any one who loves her husband and is devoted to his interests will make herself accomplished in those things after she is married." As well might the young man say; "O, what use is it for me to learn a profession, or make myself acquainted with the details of my business? When I am married, if I love my wife, it will then be time enough to learn a profession, or to accomplish myself in the details of my business?"

Would there be any surer omen of total failure and discomfiture? That which a woman can learn to do under the tuition of love, can certainly be learned to much greater advantage under the tuition of a mother.

If it is at all so easy to learn, then they certainly are inexcusable, who neglect it. It is no degradation to the finest lady to know all the details of domestic affairs. It is honorable and ought to be her pride. A woman, though she may be as beautiful as the morning, as wise as Minerva, and as accomplished as the Graces, ought to know the details of household affairs.

TRUE RICHES.—Providence has decreed, that those common acquisitions—money, gems, plate, noble mansions, and dominions should be sometimes bestowed on the indolent and unworthy; but those things which constitute our true riches, and which are properly our own, must be procured by our own labor. —*Erasmus.*

NEW RAIL ROAD.—A notice appears in the Yorkville S. C. Remedy, that application be made at the next Session of the Legislature of that State for a Charter to construct a Rail Road from Yorkville to some point on the North Carolina Line.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.—Rumor says that Santa Anna is importing Swiss soldiers into Mexico to "fight his battles," and that their expenses are being paid out of the money received from our government, on the ratification of the Gadsden Treaty.

HOW TO EXTERMINATE ROACHES.—Sprinkle cornmeal in a plate, covering the entire surface, and over that sprinkle powdered sulphur—not so much as to cover entirely the meal, but lightly. Then place shallow vessels or saucers containing water near by. In a few days the roaches will disappear. This has been tried and found effectual.

BOYS OUT AT NIGHT.—It is impossible to exaggerate the evils resulting from permitting boys to wander at random through the street after nightfall. The streets are the gathering places of all the vicious—the portico to the temples of profligacy. The distance from one into the other is but a step and that step is generally taken. We speak that what we do know, and testify what we have seen: We hope every parent will read and ponder the judicious views expressed in the following extract found in one of our exchanges. The writer says that he knows of no habit more surely tending to ruin than that of parents permitting their sons *to be in the street after nightfall.* It is ruinous to their morals in all instances. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthful state of mind—bad, vulgar, and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the street after nightfall that the boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents should in this particular, have a rigid and inflexible rule, that will not permit a son under any circumstances whatever, to go into the streets after nightfall with a view of engaging in out-of-door sports, or meet other boys for social chance occupation. A right rule of this kind invariably adhered to, will soon deaden the desire for such dangerous practices. Boys, should be taught to have pleasures around the family centre table, in reading, in conversation, and in quiet amusements. Boys are seen in the streets after nightfall, behaving in a manner entirely destructive of all good morals. Fathers and mothers, keep your children home at night, and see that you take pains to make your homes pleasant, attractive, and profitable to them; and above all, with a view of their security from further destruction; let them not become, while forming their characters for life, so accustomed to disregard the moral sense of shame as to openly violate the *Sabbath-day* in the street pastimes during its day or evening hours.

A cuntry editor thus tears to tatters an ancient proverb:

"A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS."—Well, what of that? Who wants to be a mossy old stone, away in some damp corner of a pasture, where sunshine and fresh air never comes, for the cows to rub themselves against, for snails and bugs to crawl over, and for toads to squat under among the poisonous weed? It is far better to be a smooth and pulished stone, rolling along in the brawlidg stream of life, wearing off the rough corners, bringing out the firm crystalline structure of the granite or the delicate veins of the agate or chalcedony. It is this perpetual chafing and rubbing in the whirling current that shows what sort of grit a man is made of and what use he is good for. The sandstone and soapstoan are ground down to sand and mud, but the firm rock is selected for the towering fortress, and the diamond is cut and polished for the monarch's crown.

MARRIED,

In this place on the 5th instant, by Rev. J. Reynolds, Mr. Thomas D. Neill and Miss Louisa Alexander.

DIED,

In this place on Saturday morning last, after a brief illness, MORTIMER, aged about 12 years, son of Montraville Patton, Esq. This little boy was sprightly and intelligent beyond his years. Kind, affectionate and loving, his death has cast a gloom over a wide circle.

Notice.

THE undersigned will leave for Raleigh on the 12th of November and all of their constituents having business for them to attend to at the capitol will please consult with them before that time.

Oct. 12, 1854. Z. B. VANCE
D. COLEMAN.

Mineralogy
AND
ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay, may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

October 12, 1854.—tf

Administrator's Sale
OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Weaver, deceased, will sell at the late residence of said deceased, at Paint Rock, Cocke county, Tenn., 6 miles below the Warm Springs, on the

12th and 13th days of October next,

A number of horses, mules, milch cows, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. Also, a carriage, waggon, harness, &c. Also a lot of sheaf oats, household and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit on all sums over $5. Note and approved security required.

J. B. WEAVER, *Adm'r.*

September 21, 1854. tds.

Sand Hill
ACADEMY,

THE seventh session of this School, under the care of REV. J. HOOD, will commence on the 16th of October next.

Terms of admittance per Session of 5 Months:

Orthgraphy, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - - $ 5 00

The higher branches, including the Languages, - - 10 00

Arrangements have been made for procuring the necessary Assistants, male or female; also a respectable Apparatus.

Board can be had on reasonable terms in the neighborhood.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe County, N. C., Sept. 28, 54.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

TAKEN UP,

BY Thomas A. Roberts, 10 miles north of Asheville, on the New Stock road, near Flat Creek, one stray HORSE, of a bright roan color, diseased in the left shoulder, apparently by Poll Evil, near 16 hands high, and paces. No brands visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, within the time prescribed by law, or he will be disposed of according to the same.

A. H. BRITTAIN, C. R.

September 28, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, Swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON,
Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. sept. 21, 1854. 3w

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

—o—

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be aided by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develope the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Elementary Branches, - - - -	$ 8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, - - - - - -	12 00
Higher Branches, with the above continued - - - - - - -	15 00
Music, - - - - - - - -	20 00

The Langnages taught, if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

For further particulars address

W. N. MORRISON,
Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. A Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C.
" Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville.
" Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte.
" S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.
" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.

Asheville, September 14, 1854. tf

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept 14, 1854. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,
Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine
Tobacco and Cigars.
FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

FIRST IN TOWN!
SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93 which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

WANTED.
300,000 Bushels of Wheat,

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thur day and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July, 13, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding
GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, if application be made soon A LOT NEAR WAYNESVILLE, and also, about

180 Acres of Land

adjoining. The Lot contains about one acre, on which is a

LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE,

with outhouses and a well of excellent water. It is situated within five minutes walk of the Court House, and within one mile of

LOVE'S SULPHUR SPRINGS.

There could not easily be found a more pleasant and agreeable location, epecially during the summer months. The lot will be sold with all or part of the land adjoining, or it will be sold separately

About one half of the tract of land has been cleared and is susceptible of improvement. About thirty-five acres have been sown in clover. On it there is a good farm house, orchard, and fine meadow.

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

August 17th, 1854.—3t

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy $10, Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.
SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

A NEW MAP
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete Map of NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRee published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions. $16 00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW;

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON. F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, | P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds, and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 77.]

AN ACT to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army of the United States, shall be increased at the rate of four dollars per month and to continue for the term of three years from and after the first of January next, and until otherwise fixed by law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That every soldier, who, having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, shall, within one month thereafter, re-enlist, shall be entitled to two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade, for the first period of five years after the expiration of his previous enlistment, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the army; and that soldiers now in the army, who have served one or more enlistments, and been honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the benefits herein provided for a second enlistment.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, and received a certificate of merit for distinguished services, as well those now in the army as those that may hereafter enlist, shall receive the two dollars per month to which that certificate would have entitled them had they remained continuously in the service.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That non-commissioned officers who, under the authority of the seventeenth section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty seven, were recommended for promotion by brevet to the lowest grade of commissioned officer, but did not receive the benefit of that provision, shall be entitled, under the condition recited in the foregoing section to the additional pay authorized to be given to such privates as received certificates of merit.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer the brevet of second lieutenant upon such meritorious non-commissioned officers as may, under regulations to be established, be brought before an army board, composed of four officers of rank, specially convened for the purpose, and be found qualified for the duties of commissioned officers; and to attach them to regiments, as supernumerary officers according to the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers."

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the allowance to soldiers employed at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, authorized by the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty," be increased to twenty five cents per day for men employed as laborers and teamsters, and forty cents per day, when employed as mechanics, at all stations east of the Rocky Mountains, and to thirty five cents and fifty cents per day, respectively, when the men are employed at the stations west of those mountains.

Approved August 4, 1854.

[Public, No. 78.]

AN ACT to repeal the first provision of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved Aug. 4, 1854.

[Public, No. 79.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Thomas Wilson, Evan Lyons, Esau Pickrell and Thomas Brown, their associates, successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby made and constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C.," to be established at Georgetown in the District of Columbia, and as such shall have succession, and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity, and may have and use a common seal, and the same may change and alter at pleasure, and shall have and may exercise all the powers, rights and privileges which are incident to a corporation, except as restricted by this act, and which are necessary and proper for manufacturing cotton, woolen or silk goods or fabrics of various descriptions, and vending the same, and for making and constructing all machinery which may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and may purchase, have, hold, use and enjoy such a quantity of land as may be sufficient for prosecuting the business aforesaid, to erect thereon such buildings and improvements as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, and to sell and dispose of the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock or property already contributed by the parties hereby incorporated, and their associates shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be distributed amongst the said parties and their associates, in proportion to their respective interests; and the capital stock of the corporation may be increased from time to time in such manner as the stockholders in general meeting may direct, so that the entire capital stock at any one time shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars; and the said shares shall be deemed and taken as personal estate, and shall be transferable only on the books of the corporation, and in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws thereof; and the owner of one or more such shares shall, in virtue thereof, be entitled at all elections, and in all meetings of the stockholders, to one vote for each and every share which may be owned by him, which said vote may be given in person or by proxy, in such manner as the by-laws may direct.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the management of the business and concerns of said corporation, subject, nevertheless, to such restraint and qualifications as may be prescribed by the by-laws or other votes of the stockholders adopted in general meeting, shall be vested in a board to consist of a president and six directors, who shall be elected by ballot, and shall be stockholders at the time of their election; and they, or a majority of them, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; that the first board shall be elected within six months after the passage of this act; and the subsequent elections shall be made annually thereafter, on the first Monday in May, at a general meeting of the stockholders, to be convened for the purpose at such time and place, and after such notice as may be fixed by the by-laws of the corporation, or by the president and directors in conformity therewith; but if an election shall not be made on the day appointed for the purpose, it may be made at any time thereafter; and the president and directors, for the time being, shall hold and exercise their offices until a new election shall be made; and in case of a vacancy in the office of president or director, the remaining members of the board shall choose a president or director as the case may be, to serve until the next annual election.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That a general meeting of the stockholders shall be called by the president and directors as often as they may deem expedient, or as the stockholders by their by-laws or other votes may direct, and may likewise be called by any number of stockholders owning not less than one-fourth part of the capital stock; and at least five days notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given to each stockholder personally, or by advertisement, to be inserted in a newspaper published daily in the city of Washington; and in any meeting of stockholders for the transaction of any business, the owners of the major part of the capital stock present by person or by proxy, shall form a quorum; and every such meeting shall have full power and authority to provide by ordinary by-laws, or by other vote, for transacting the business of the corporation, which by-laws or vote whilst in force, shall be binding on the president and directors.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer banking privileges on the said corporation, or the power of issuing bank notes or notes in the nature of bank notes or paper intended to circulate as bank notes or currency: Provided, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the Congress of the United States from altering or repealing the same whenever the public good requires it. And provided further that, That the stockholders, individually and collectively, shall be responsible for all the acts done, and obligations incurred by the corporation created by this act.

Approved Aug. 4, 1854.

[Public, No. 80.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hunder and fifty five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six:

For transportation of the mails, five million two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, two millions of dollars.

For ship, steamboat and way letters, twenty five thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For office furniture in the post offices, eight thousand dollars.

For advertising eighty five thousand dollars.

For mail bags, fifty five thousand dollars.

For blanks, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, twenty five thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, sixty thousand dollars.

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, five hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, fifty five thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For compilation of post routes, as contained in the bill passed at the present session of Congress establishing routes, one thousand dollars.

To enable the Postmaster General to purchase the patent of the clam shell padlock, should he be of the opinion the public service requires it, the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding two million three hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the revenues of the Post Office Department, to meet the foregoing appropriations for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the Postmaster General be authorized and directed to continue the mail service between Charleston, Key West and Havana during August and September, by a competent steamer as it is now being performed during ten months of the year, and that to enable him to do so, ten thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That there be allowed and paid to the Postmaster of Washington city, District of Columbia, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated a commission of one mill per pound upon the aggregate weight of public documents printed by order of Congress and deposited in the office of said postmaster to be mailed, this allowance to commence with the passage of this act, and to continue for one year only, and to be computed from the ascertained weight for the month of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. And that the said postmaster be required to pay out of the said commissions to the clerks and other employees of his office a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars each, per annum, as compensation for the extra labor performed by them in the assortment and mailing of said documents; and that he be required to account for, and settle with, the Post Office Department for the disbursement of these commissions, and any surplus that may remain, in the same manner as is now required in the settlement of his other accounts.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be authorized and directed to establish a mail on the Mississippi river from Cairo to New Orleans, and from Keokuk, Iowa, to Galena, Illinois, and that he contract for the same in one line or in such divisions or sections or both, as may be most compatible with the public service, and to facilitate the execution of this section the Postmaster General may make immediate temporary arrangements for carrying said mail by the trip, and if he fails to obtain acceptable bids after advertising for thirty days he may make private contracts for carrying said mail, and the said mail shall be carried daily from Cario to New Orleans, but the Postmaster General is authorized at his discretion to restrict the delivery of the mail at all other points than Cairo, Memphis, Napoleon, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge and New Orleans to three mails a week each way. Provided, Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair the rights of parties heretofore contracting for said service.

Approved August 5, 1854.

Large Sale of PROPERTY

In the Town of Hendersonville, N. C.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to me by Wm. F. Jones, of Hendersonville, N. Carolina, on the 12th day of June last, I shall proceed to sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 2d day of October next, it being the first day of Henderson Fall Court, and continue to sell from day to day until all of the property is sold, the following property, to carry out the provisions of the said Deed of Trust, to wit:

The LARGE HOTEL, formerly Col. V. Ripley's, with the STONE HOUSE, BRICK STORE HOUSE, and all the buildings and ground attached to the same, containing Eight Lots, or four acres of land; together with all the FURNITURE in the Hotel. Time will be given on this property to suit purchasers. If said property is not sold then, it will be offered for rent.

The HOUSE and LOT where said Wm. F. Jones now resides, containing five acres of ground; together with all of his Household and Kitchen Furniture. A part of the purchase money will be required on this property, and the ballance on time.

One TRACT OF LAND lying on the Haywood road, containing Two Hundred & Forty Acres, one and a half miles from Hendersonville, and known as the Thomas Lands. And one Tract of Land one and a half miles from Hendersonville, on the Edneyville road, containing Two Hundred Acres, known as the Ashford Lands. Part of the purchase money will be required down for these lands, and the ballance on time.

One PLEASURE CARRIAGE and Harness; one BUGGY and Harness; one Carryall Waggon and Harness; one 1 horse Waggon; one two horse Waggon and Harness; two six horse Waggons and Harness; Eight **MULES**, one pair of CARRIAGE HORSES, one Saddle Horse; Fifty Head of **HOGS**, Twenty Five Head of CATTLE, Ten Head of SHEEP, and all of the **GOODS** on hands of Wm. F. Jones.

Loans as well as notes with approved security will be required on all of the Real Estate; and notes with approved security will be required on all of the personal property, Goods, &c., that is sold on time.

I shall also, on Monday the 16th day of October next, proceed to sell the following property of said Wm. F. Jones, on White Oak, in Rutherford county, to wit:

SIX MULES and one fine MARE and colt; Sixty head of HOGS; Twenty-five head of CATTLE; one six horse WAGGON, and one tract of LAND containing one hundred Acres, known as the Earl Land, near Hamilton's Saw Mill. Note with approved security will be required on all of the above property.

ERWIN P. JONES,
Trustee for Wm. F. Jones.

September 22, 1854. 2w.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars, address

DR. M. C. KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases* —and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, erushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows heavy domestics, country jeans linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

——— ———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled, and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina.

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*
Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

G. T. MASON,

ommission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.